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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the latest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. —— *Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28.

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Meſſ. PURDIE & DIXON,

IF you think you cannot be cenſured for publiſhing the following piece, inſert it in your Gazette as ſoon as convenient. I prefix a motto or two, in compliance to cuſtom. You are not troubled with one quotation more.

Yours, &c.

JOHN DALGLEISH.

Ejus autem rei non eſt certa notitia, ejus opinio certum reperire judicium non poteſt. Verumque eſt, ad ipſam curandi rationem plus conferre, quam experientiam.

CELSUS.

Nature capacity alone beſtows,
Perfection from our own endeavour grows.

CONVERSATION.

THE ſmallpox is not endemial, or a local diſeaſe in this colony. It is ſometimes imported, and proves fatal. As it is now more general through the Britiſh dominions than formerly, the importation of it will be more frequent, and the danger of it ſpreading greater. I do not write this to intimidate; on the contrary, I hope what follows, when peruſed, will contribute to leſſen terrour, to take off general and ſpecial prejudice, to excite care in every body, to give ſettled notions of this variable diſeaſe to many who have no better means of acquiring them, may furniſh uſeful hints to thoſe who are to be inoculated, and may be ſerviceable in pointing out the proper method to ſecure life when infection is taken in the natural way. The facts narrated took place in the colony, and are well known. Some notions expreſſed were formed early in life; they did not coincide with what I read or heard then: I have met with nothing ſince to induce me to change them.

The ſmallpox begins with fever and pains, chiefly in the head and back. From the firſt to the fifth day puſtules, at firſt like ſmall pimples, come out all over the ſkin. In nine days more, or leſs, they are ripe, like little boils. The danger is greater or leſs in proportion to the number of puſtules. The kinds of ſmallpox, from the mildeſt to the worſt, are many. It may be ſufficient for my purpoſe to deſcribe four of them.

1. The diſtinct. The puſtules are few, and far ſeparated. When the eruption is completed, the patient is no more ailing.

2. The coherent. The puſtules, though diſtinct, are crowded on the face. There is a ſore throat and ſecond fever; in unfavourable times, with bad ſymptoms, ſome die.

3. The confluent. The puſtules come out ſmall and cloſe, riding and running into each other. There is a very bad ſore throat, and a moſt dangerous ſecond fever. Many die. This kind is very frequent.

4. The purple. No puſtules, or leaſt a very few, come out on the ſkin. Some purple ſpots appear in it. About the fourth day the pains and anguiſh abate ſo much that the unſkilful are deceived. All die. Happily! this kind is very rare.

The diſeaſe may be divided into four ſtates.

1. The dormant ſtate. This is a new term; I mean by it the period from the time of firſt receiving the infection, until the firſt fever begins. By a careful attention to the proceſs of nature in this ſtate, I had reaſon to believe that the infection communicated in the natural and artificial way, however varied, was not eſſentially different; that there were only different modes of conveying the infection; that the quantity and quality of the infectious matter, and the different duration of its effects on perſons within the ſphere of its activity, made no eſſential difference; that different habits of body, different ſeaſons of the year, different conſtitutions of the ſeaſons, moderation or exceſs in eating, drinking, exerciſe, &c. made a very material difference; that the kind of ſmallpox, ſuch as it would be at the eruption, diſtinct or confluent, was eſtabliſhed in the firſt fever. When a favourable kind laid hold of a perſon, it left him without injury; when a very bad kind ſeized a patient, it baffled the ſkill of experienced phyſicians, and never quitted him in this life: They were together carried to the grave. If it was practicable therefore by medicine to mitigate the diſeaſe, it would be beſt attempted in the dormant ſtate. When a proper opportunity offered, I made ſome experiments with this intention.

2. The eruptive ſtate: From the beginning of the firſt fever until the eruption is completed, and the puſtules ripen. By attending to nature in this ſtate, I could perceive that the infecting ſubſtance of the ſmallpox is ſo diſcrepant to human nature that it cannot remain in any conſtitution three weeks without ſtirring up ſtrife; that nature, in the ſtruggle, operates ſo as to envelope it in ſome humour to throw it out through the ſkin. In ſome bad habits, the ſolids and fluids are ſo unfit for this purpoſe that a Huxham is neceſſary to aſſiſt nature. In the worſt habits, both art and nature fail. In favourable habits, nature prevails over the diſeaſe and errours in practice too. Hence the great variety in the form and conſiſtence of the puſtules, however diſtinguiſhed by ſpecial names, bloody, warty, cryſtaline, purulent, &c. is no longer a myſtery. Hence too may be underſtood how the ſmallpox mends ſome bad conſtitutions, and how what is called the dreg of the pox is conſtituted.

3. The turn of the pox: In this period the puſtules dry and blacken; patients that are bad make a ſhocking appearance; the ſecond fever comes on; terrible ſymptoms happen, and moſt of the tragical events take place. By attending to nature in this ſtate, I fancy an improvement may be made on the practice recommended by the beſt writers on the ſubject. To enlarge on this notion now would lead me from my preſent deſign.

4. The convaleſcent ſtate: When the patient is judged to be out of danger, yet a few ailments remain that require ſome further care.

In February 1760 a very fatal ſmallpox broke out near Peterſburg. In April following I was ſolicited to inoculate ſome Gentlemens ſons educating at Bonacord academy. The boys were very deſirous of it, that their ſtudies might not not be interrupted. It is well known I began to inoculate under great diſadvantages. A contemporary phyſician, the moſt celebrated in the colony, endeavoured to aggravate them. Peculiar humour may be overlooked in trifles: In the important affair of life and death, candid behaviour will ever be beſt. I wiſh not to diſturb the aſhes of the dead: I hope his turf will ever lie lighter on him than that circumſtance did afterwards on his own mind. Theſe boys minds were well formed, by a Gentleman of great abilities and integrity. They had great fortitude, and were tractable. Ten boys were inoculated; they all had the diſtinct kind, entirely free from ſore throat and ſecond fever, and were well ſatisfied. I cannot ſay that I was ſo. In two or three of them the matter had acrimony enough to leave a few marks on the face. From what was done to this ſet, I judged the next might be prepared ſo as to have fewer and milder puſtules. Ten boys more were inoculated; they ſtripped and examined each other, and could not reckon 200 puſtules on the whole. They had no marks; ſome had not one puſtule on the face. Now I was ſatisfied; the *rationale* of mitigating the diſeaſe was evinced: It was unneceſſary to attempt to do better. This is the true natural ſmallpox of the mildeſt kind, with the advantage of a ſore on the arm. I believe it will certainly ſecure the patient againſt a ſecond ſmallpox. I have reaſon to believe it will do this with greater certainty than the natural ſmallpox alone, of equal mildneſs. I vex not my young patients with the lancet, purges, meagre diet, &c. previous to inoculation, nor do I teize them afterwards with ſalt potions. If any dreg remains, it can be but a very little; nature imperceptibly diſſipates it, or throws it out in a ſmall ſuperficial boil or two.

I have often been called to take care of families as the ſmallpox broke out ſucceſſively in them. I prepared and inoculated the young and old, the healthy and diſeaſed. By this method the lives of individuals were ſecured, and the diſeaſe more effectually prevented from ſpreading. A few that diſliked inoculation propoſed taking the infection in the natural way. I readily conſented. Now I had an opportunity of demonſtrating that the natural and inoculated ſmallpox are eſſentially the ſame; that it was not inoculating, but our method of preparing, that gave to all thoſe patients the ſafe diſtinct kind: For thoſe who were not inoculated, but prepared, had it equally favourable. At the ſame time, with my firſt ſet, ten people were inoculated by another hand; eight had the diſtinct kind in different degrees; one had the coherent, and with difficulty recovered; one had the confluent, in every reſpect like the bad natural confluent of that ſeaſon, and died.

Some urging caſes obliged me to practiſe the obſtetrick art when I was a youth. I afterwards ſtudied it more completely, under the direction of a Gentleman well acquainted with all its modern improvements. Some medicines, when cautiouſly given, will not hurt in pregnancy.

In the following caſe there was only the choice of two evils. I made choice of that which I thought would be the leaſt.

The deſign of this long preamble is to avoid the imputation of raſhneſs *(medicaſtrorum audacitas.)* I inoculated and prepared a Negro woman pregnant five months, at Mr. Charles Driver's, on Pagan creek. Her only complaint in the ſtruggle was a ſmart headach, which one moderate bleeding abated. On the day following four or five puſtules came out on her face; ſhe was no more ailing. This may leſſen the dread of married women when they cannot retire from an infected houſe. That black woman's infant is now three years old. I wiſh to have it inoculated to increaſe knowledge. Mr. Driver is ſo obliging as to give me leave to do it.

I was aware perfection in this branch of knowledge could not take place quickly, in a country where the ſmallpox is little known, and inoculation reſtricted. This made me endeavour at it with greater aſſiduity. I made many experiments on ſound and morbid habits; ſome were curious, all were ſafe and inſtructive. By this means I reduced the method of preparing to a regular ſyſtem. A judicious deviation from formal rules in medicine ſometimes proves to a practitioner valuable *deſiderata* in the art of healing. Some epidemical diſeaſes, reckoned contagious, formerly carried terrour with them; they now give little alarm, and the ſick are well attended. Reaſon ſurmiſes it will be ſo with the ſmallpox, in a ſhort time. Sure I am this fatal diſeaſe, the deſtroyer of millions, the bane of beauty, can be mitigated ſo as to do very little harm to mankind.

From the UPPER RHINE, *Dec.* 22.

LETTERS from Pekin adviſe that the Emperour of China hath permitted the Miſſionaries to preach publickly the Catholick religion in his capital. The churches are open there, and the divine office is authentickly performed therein, together with all the functions of the Holy Miniſtry.

PARIS, JAN. 2. The Prince de Conti, in returning to Verſailles from the Iſle Adam, was ſtopped in a village by all the inhabitants, who fell down in crowds before him, aſking for bread. This Prince was ſo moved that he ſhed tears, and diſtributed among them 100 louis-d'ors which he had about him, engaged the Gentlemen with him to do the ſame, and made even his ſervants empty their pockets. On his arrival at Verſailles he related this melancholy ſcene to the King, whoſe ſenſible and generous heart was greatly affected with the recital.

A few days ago a poor woman, having only ten ſols to purchaſe a loaf of four pounds which came to thirteen, requeſted ſeveral bakers to give her credit for the remainder, but they all refuſed; whereupon, finding no other reſource, ſhe came to the reſolution to pilfer a loaf, in which ſhe was detected and carried before a commiſſary, to whom ſhe declared that ſhe had an infirm huſband, who had been ſick a long while, and four infants, who had not had a morſel of bread for two days. The commiſſary paid for the loaf, and told her he would inquire whether ſhe had not impoſed on him; ſhe conducted him to her garret, where they found the door faſt, and on breaking it open ſaw the unhappy huſband hanging to a beam, and the children almoſt periſhing for want.

LEGHORN, DEC. 11. The accommodation between the Genoeſe and the Corſicans is more remote than ever. Many inhabitants of the iſland, who hitherto ſeemed attached to the Republick, have taken part with the Malcontents.

DEC. 12. There is much talk of a treaty of commerce, by which the Engliſh are to have the ſole liberty of going to load oil and wine with the Corſicans. It is alſo ſaid that Paoli has ſolicited the Court of London to engage that of Turin to evacuate the two ſmall iſlands which it lately took poſſeſſion of in the neighbourhood of Corſica.

LONDON, *January* 1.

ON a compariſon of the annual bills of London and Paris for the year 1767, the numbers for each of which places ſtand thus, viz.

Paris.		London.	
Births,	19,749	Births,	15,980
Deaths,	19,875	Deaths,	22,612

it appears that the births in Paris have exceeded thoſe in London by 3769; while, on the other hand, the deaths in the latter are 2737 more than in the former. This makes a difference againſt London, in point of loſs of inhabitants, of 6506 perſons; from whence, ſuppoſing both places to be pretty near equal in bigneſs, may be inferred, perhaps, two things, 1ſt. from the number of births, that matrimony is more encouraged in Paris, the common neceſſaries of life being, in general, cheaper there; 2dly, that the air of Paris is probably much wholeſomer than that of London, as, notwithſtanding the majority of births in the foregoing, the number of their deaths is ſo conſiderably leſs. From this laſt circumſtance alſo in London, we may draw one melancholy inference, how much that country muſt be exhauſted of inhabitants which is for the moſt part annually obliged to ſupply ſo great a diſparity between the number of births and burials in its capital.

We hear that ſtrong ſquadrons of ſhips of war will ſail for the Weſt Indies early in the ſpring.

We are aſſured there is a perſon now living in Wild ſtreet, Drury Lane, who for ſeven years paſt has neither eat bread, meat, fruit, or vegetable, nor drank either water, beer, brandy, rum, or wine; his only proviſion (if it may be ſo called) is a little oatmeal, and he drinks after it a glaſs of gin; this he does ſeveral times in a day, and he is, to all appearance, hearty and well, and has a florid countenance.

We are informed that the following are part of the circumſtances relating to the inveigling away, and ill treating, a reputable houſekeeper's daughter. Upon the 16th of this month a well dreſſed woman, with a man, who ſince appears to be a Jew, went to the ſhop kept by this young woman and her ſiſter, who bore unblemiſhed characters in the millenery buſineſs; and after paying for ſome goods they had purchaſed, they pretended that a Lady of fortune wanted a conſiderable quantity of millenery goods, and inveigled the young woman to the houſe of a great man. Here ſhe waited a long time, expecting to ſee the Lady; but at laſt, inſtead thereof, ſhe was accoſted by the great man, who began to treat her in ſuch a manner as gave her the firſt alarm of her unfortunate ſituation. At this houſe ſhe was kept ſeveral days, during which time ſhe refuſed all ſuſtenance, or once going to reſt, for fear of the conſequences, which ſoon after happened. Her ſeducers finding that ſhe could not eaſily be brought to their wicked purpoſes, notwithſtanding all the great promiſes made her, therefore privately conveyed her down to the great man's country ſeat; where, after uſing every probable art and ſtratagem that could be invented, to procure her own conſent to be debauched, they at laſt ſtripped her naked, and forcibly put her in bed to her raviſher. In the mean time the parents and friends of this unhappy young woman were greatly alarmed at her long abſence, as it was only pretended ſhe was to go as far as Shoreditch; and, notwithſtanding the ſtricteſt ſearch for many days, they could not gain the ſmalleſt intelligence of her ſituation. However, a very few days ſince, a Bank note was ſent from an unknown perſon to the young woman's father, and a letter, in which it was declared ſhe was well in health, but not the leaſt hint of the place of her reſidence was given. From ſome circumſtances, however, attending the receipt of this letter, and other informations, the young woman's place of confinement was firſt found out, and afterwards the whole ſcene of iniquity was diſcovered; and thereupon, laſt Tueſday, purſuant to an order obtained from Lord Manſfield, her keeper was obliged to deliver her up to her afflicted parents. Upon the young woman's releaſe, information, on oath, was directly made before Sir John Fielding of the above particulars; and in conſequence thereof, warrants being iſſued againſt all the parties concerned in this affair, the wicked woman who firſt inveigled the young woman from her houſe was laſt Tueſday night ſecured; and being carried before Sir John, an attorney appeared in her behalf, and offered any bail that ſhould be required; but this being juſtly refuſed, ſhe was committed to priſon. Endeavours have alſo been, and are ſtill uſing, to bring to juſtice all the parties concerned in this wicked, vile tranſaction.

JAN. 11. It is ſaid that before the breaking up of the preſent Parliament the caſe of the poor Clergy in England and Wales will be taken into conſideration, with a view of removing the hardſhips they have ſo long laboured under.

Yeſterday her Grace the Dutcheſs of Gordon was preſented to their Majeſties at St. James's, and graciouſly received.

The Earl of Dartmouth and Lady, every day ſince Chriſtmas, have cauſed a conſiderable ſum to be diſtributed among the diſtreſſed poor about Blackheath and Upper Greenwich, and likewiſe meat, bread, and coals; and ſeveral other families in that neighbourhood are now following ſo worthy an example.

Earl Spencer has given orders for 200 guineas to be diſtributed to the poor of Wimbledon and Roehampton.

By order of Andrew Fitzherbert, Eſq; of Streatham, above 100 weight of beef, with a proportional quantity of bread, has been weekly given, during this inclement ſeaſon, to the poor of that pariſh.

We are informed that the Lord Mayor has, during the preſent ſevere ſeaſon, been pleaſed to order 50 wt. of beef to be every day boiled, and a large quantity of broth to be made therewith; and the meat and broth to be conſtantly diſtributed amongſt a conſiderable number of neceſſitous poor, who daily attend for the ſame at the Manſion Houſe.

Friday the pariſh officers of Tottenham High Croſs diſtributed to upwards of 200 poor families a preſent in bread, ſent them for that purpoſe by Sir William Beauchamp Proctor.

JAN. 12. A morning paper says: "As a reply to the several paragraphs in this and other papers, relating to the treatment of a young Lady by a great man, and to prevent groundleſs inſinuations, we are deſired to aſſure the impatient publick that no terms of compromiſe have or will be accepted by the young Lady and her father. She therefore, in juſtice to herſelf and her ſex, is determined that the proſecution begun ſhall be carried on with ſpirit and reſolution. No letters or paragraphs have been ſent either to this or any other papers to be publiſhed by Miſs W——, or any of her relations or intimate friends: It is far from their intentions to prepoſſeſs the publick; the cauſe of truth and virtue needs no ſuch ſupport. They only deſire to refer the matter to a publick trial.

Yeſterday an overdrove ox did much miſchief in Holborn, particularly in Caſtle Yard, where he toſſed the drover and broke his arm; and afterwards gored Mr. Mann, attorney, in Curſitors ſtreet, dangerouſly in the belly, ſo that his bowels came out.

It is ſaid that a ſcheme for erecting publick granaries in every county in England and Wales is drawn up, and will be preſented to Parliament this ſeſſion.

A few days ago 21 ſheep, belonging to a farmer near Alnwick in Northumberland, were dug alive out of the ſnow, under which they had been buried 14 days.

JAN. 13. Laſt week a ſociety of tradeſmen and neighbours, who meet at at the New Exchange coffee-houſe in the Strand, in conſideration of the ſeverity of the weather, and the diſtreſſes of the poor, diſtributed that money to a number of poor people which was allotted for their feaſt.

We are informed that from recent and authentick accounts the real ſtate of North-America, and particularly of the provinces of New England and New York, is that of dutiful acquieſcence in the regulations made by the Britiſh government. The Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms have been received at Boſton with proper reſpect, and there are the ſtrongeſt appearances of the continuance of good order through the whole continent.

We hear that the late Admiral Rowley has left about 160,000 l. in legacies to different perſons, many of them no way related to him, leaving no more to his ſon than his paternal eſtate.

Laſt Friday a pair of diamond ſhoe buckles were carried home, by a jeweller in the city, to a Lady of Qurlity at the weſt end of the town, valued at two thouſand five hundred guineas, with which ſhe was to appear at Court this day.

Yeſterday Lord Clive ſet out for the ſouth of France, for the recovery of his health.

JAN. 20. We are told that large quantities of oak are ſpeedily to be imported from our American colonies for ſhip building, by command of the Admiralty.

JAN. 21. It is ſaid all deſpatches coming from the Britiſh colonies in America are henceforth to be brought to the Earl of Hillſborough's new office in Whitehall.

We hear ſome freſh inſtructions have this week been ſent off to his Majeſty's Governours and Commanders in Chief in the Weſt Indies, relative to the late reſolution of the French in ſhutting up their ports in that part of the world againſt the Engliſh.

We are aſſured, by a correſpondent, that Lord B. is now at Orleans in France. He adds: "His L——p will be indicted at Kingſton aſſizes, and if he does not appear he will of courſe be outlawed, and his eſtates eſcheated to the Crown."

Another correſpondent ſays that the great man will only keep out of the way until the aſſizes begin, and then ſurrender himſelf for trial.

BOSTON, *February* 22.

OUR advices from England are that the late duties and multiplication of cuſtom houſe officers, &c. were the effects of the late Charles Townſhend's eloquence, and the machinations and miſrepreſentations of others. That the eyes of the more ſenſible and diſintereſted are opened, who now ſee that American affairs muſt be put upon the footing they were before George Grenville's chimeras had diſtracted them. That our late agreement to promote induſtry and manufactures, being the effect of neceſſity, was highly applauded; and, as they add, muſt work our deliverance in one ſhape or another, if duly adhered to by the colonies. That the merchants and manufacturers were greatly alarmed and diſtreſſed by the decline of trade, and would ſoon exert themſelves in our favour; and are highly diſguſted that a multitude of officers, whoſe buſineſs was before done by one or two Surveyor Generals, ſhould be ſent here to ſuck out the very life and ſpirits of trade. That the more knowing people at home are in great concern at the preſent aſpect of national affairs, and mention things not ſo proper to be hinted in a newſpaper. That multitudes of manufacturers were ready to partake of our plenty, if they had but the means to tranſport themſelves to the colonies. That good men in the nation wiſhed and prayed that America might ſtill continue a land of liberty, civil and religious, that ſo it might be a proper aſylum for our brethren in ſome future period, which they feared was not far diſtant.

FEB. 25. The London prints chiefly contain accounts of the diſtreſſes of the poor, occaſioned by the ſcarcity of proviſions, and the ſeverity of the winter. It is ſaid the cold in December exceeded any they have had ſince the year 1739.

Extract of a letter from London, *Dec.* 31.

"You will ſee by the papers what an outcry there is about the dearneſs of proviſions, and other complaints. I believe the poor are very hard put to it, but I imagine it ariſes chiefly from the decline of ſome branches of our ſtaple trade. I underſtand by ſeveral cloth merchants from Leeds, and places adjacent, that the coarſe cloth manufactory in the north of England hath received, within theſe few years, a prodigious ſhock.

"The Douglas cauſe hath made great noiſe here, as well as in Scotland. When it comes to be tried here, it is generally ſuppoſed that it will go in favour of Mr. Douglas. Lord Manſfield, we hear, is ſtrongly for his ſide of the queſtion; and perhaps one circumſtance equally ſtrong on his ſide is that the affair is, on the whole, of a nature to beſpeak the publick favour for Douglas at firſt ſight; and ſo moſt probably it will end, for the Houſe of Peers will never examine into its merits ſo minutely as the Judges in Scotland, and it would appear that the more minutely examined the more friends Mr. Douglas runs the riſk of loſing."

MARCH 7. We are informed, from good authority, that in the pariſh of Stoughtonham there is lately diſcovered a large body of very rich mountain iron ore, that runs in large veins, and is taken out of the earth in blocks, of which ſome are of near a tun weight. Part thereof, upon proof, at different forges, is found to produce an uncommon proportion of the rougheſt and beſt ſort of iron, ſuppoſed to be at leaſt equal in quality to any heretofore produced in Britiſh America.

MARCH 14. There was no mention made of American affairs, in the Houſe of Commons, from the 14th to the 27th of January; but the towns of Leeds, Wakefield, and others, where coarſe woollens are manufactured, have petitioned the Parliament for relief, on account of the great decline of the demand for their manufactures.

The political pieces reſpecting American affairs, which took up great part of the Engliſh prints in December laſt, occaſioned by the meaſures agreed to by ſome of the inhabitants of this town, reſpecting the encouragement of our own manufactures, have ſubſided, as we cannot find one piece among the papers come to hand, by the laſt veſſel, that makes any mention thereof.

We are informed that previous to the diſmiſſion of Captain Timothy Folgier from the employment he held in the Cuſtoms, which has been the ſubject of much ſpeculation, he was aſked by one of the Board of Commiſſioners whether the name of Timothy Folgier, with a yea, affixed to the late reſolve of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, for encouraging induſtry, and ſuppreſſing vice, and for the diſcountenancing foreign ſuperfluities and promoting the manufactures of this province, was his name, and whether he voted in favour of the reſolves; and upon the queſtion's being anſwered by Mr. Folgier in the affirmative, he was told that he was not a fit perſon to be employed as an officer in the revenue, and it is ſaid that he was diſmiſſed without further ceremony.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 17.

FROM Lancaſter we learn that two men are taken up and committed to that goal, for being concerned, with ſome others, in forcing two letters, on his Majeſty's ſervice, from two ſoldiers, who were bringing them from fort Littleton to the poſt-office there; after reading them, they deſtroyed one, and returned the other. This villainous affair was perpetrated at a tavern about 15 miles from Lancaſter.

By Capt. Blewer from Cape Fear we learn that the ſhip Enterpriſe, Capt. Read, from London, was lately caſt away at the mouth of Cape Fear; the veſſel and cargo loſt, but the people ſaved.

MARCH 24. By a Dutch veſſel arrived at St. Euſtatia from Holland, it was reported that iſland with its dependencies will be in the hands of the Engliſh in the courſe of the preſent year, in lieu of ſome German dominions, to be ceded to the States. That ſome propoſals have been made by his Daniſh Majeſty to give St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John's, for ſome part of the German dominions belonging to the Crown of Great Britain. That a Noble Lord in England had given it as his opinion that the only way to counterbalance the French having Hiſpaniola is for us to have Porto Rico in our hands, and that a negotiation will ſpeedily be ſet on foot for that purpoſe.

Extract of a letter from London *to a Gentleman in* St. Euſtatia, *dated Jan.* 1, 1768.

"His Majeſty, wearied out with ſome peoples inſtability in publick affairs (in whom he had placed great confidence) has been graciouſly pleaſed to aſſiſt in deſpatch of publick buſineſs himſelf, and delivered ſeveral plans into Council for the extenſion of the North American and Weſt India trade, which for their extenſive uſefulneſs may challenge any thing propoſed a long time paſt; and declared that his future meaſures ſhould convince the good ſubjects of his empire in particular, and the world in general, that he would not have his dominions involved in a ruinous continental war, but would command the peace of the world by his Royal navy: A reſolution worthy the beſt Prince upon earth, as he really is.

"It is ſaid that a Prince of the Royal Blood will ſoon viſit the ſeveral governments of North America, and reſide ſome time in New York and Philadelphia.

"We are pretty ſure a bill will be brought into Parliament, ſoon after their next meeting, not only to allow the importation of wool into England, but alſo to allow a bounty of one penny ſterling a pound upon the importation of it from North America.

"We are aſſured proper encouragement will be given to glue made in North America, being a neceſſary article in the woollen manufactures, at preſent worth 40 l. ſterling a tun. It is ſaid to be made in great perfection in Philadelphia. A very great perſonage having ſo heartily eſpouſed the American cauſe, leaves no room to doubt every thing that can be raiſed for the conſumption of the manufactures of this kingdom will be freely received, and encouraged, upon proper application."

They write from St. Euſtatia that there was good reaſon to expect much flower would periſh in the Weſt India iſlands, there being no demand from the French. And that the Spaniards had fallen upon the method of raiſing corn themſelves, equal to the Engliſh, and therefore had no reaſon to fetch it; and the French being better ſupplied with dry goods than the Dutch, had induced the Spaniards to go to the French iſlands for them, from which it is eaſy to account for the very great ſcarcity of caſh now there, and alſo for the immenſe quantity of caſh remitted home by the French from Martinico, which is ſaid to be ſome millions of dollars in the laſt three months.

No ſugar of the produce of St. Euſtatia will be allowed to be taken from thence after the 10th of April next, on board any other but Dutch bottoms, purſuant to ſtrict orders from the Weſt India company. The demand for [illegible]'s ſo great in Dominica that no quantity could be collected, [illegible] crops having been paid for three months before hand to engage it.

It may be depended upon that flower is ſold for 36 livres a barrel in the French iſlands.

We hear a government will be, or is now, eſtabliſhed on the Muſkito ſhore; John Gregg, Eſq; to be Governour.

On Thurſday night laſt Col. SYME of Virginia was married to Miſs SALLY HOOPS, daughter of ADAM HOOPS, Eſq; an agreeable and accompliſhed young Lady.

On Saturday night laſt we had a moſt violent north eaſt ſnow ſtorm, but have heard of no damage done by it yet, only to ſome of the ſmall craft at the wharfs.

The ſhip Hibernia, Captain Keith, from this port for Briſtol, is loſt on the Welch Hook; the people ſaved.

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 14.

THE *Boſton* papers laſt week are almoſt all taken up with meſſages between the Governour, the Council, and the Houſe of Repreſentatives of that colony, occaſioned by ſome invidious reflections in one of the papers ſigned *A True Patriot*, which is ſuppoſed as more immediately levelled at the Governour, and of which the Governour complains to both Houſes [illegible] Council, in their anſwer to the Governour, call it *a falſe, ſcandalous, and impudent libel*, and *an inſolent and licentious attack on the chief magiſtrate*; but the Houſe of Repreſentatives, in their meſſage to the Governour, ſay they *cannot ſee reaſon to admit of ſuch concluſions* as were formed againſt it, no particular perſon being named in it, and call the *liberty of the preſs* the great bulwark of the liberty of the people, and think it the duty of thoſe who are conſtituted the guardians of the peoples rights, to defend and maintain it. The Governour replies in a ſpeech; and after vindicating himſelf, he ſays *he will never have any diſpute with the Repreſentatives of the people*, and thereupon prorogues them to the 13th of April.

Laſt Saturday morning died, in the 63d year of her age, Mrs. MARY PRENTIS, relict of the late Mr. WILLIAM PRENTIS, of this city; a Lady of examplary piety, and moſt amiable diſpoſition.

By permiſſion of the Worſhipful the MAYOR of W[illegible]

At the old Theatre, near the Capitol,

By the VIRGINIA COMPANY of COMEDIANS,

On *Friday* the 15th of this inſtant will be preſented a TRAGEDY,

CALLED

The Orphan, or the Unhappy Marriage.

Acaſto, by Mr. Bromadge. Caſtalio, by Mr. Verling. Polydore, by Mr. Parker. Chamont, by Mr. Godwin. Chaplain, by Mr. Charlton. Erneſto, by Mr. Walker. Page, by Miſs Dowthaitt. Monimia, by Mrs. Oſborne. Serina, by Mrs. Parker. Maid, by Mrs. Dowthaitt.

After the play a comick dance, called the BEDLAMITES.

The Bedlamite, by Mr. Godwin. Mad Doctor, by Mr. Charlton. Simon, by Mr. Walker.

To which will be added, the ſecond night, a Pantomime entertainment, in which will be introduced a new ſcene, not before preſented, called

HARLEQUIN SKELETON,

OR THE

BURGOMASTER TRICKED.

Harlequin, by Mr. Godwin. Pantaloon, by Mr. Verling. Conjurer, by Mr. Bromadge. Merchant, by Mr. Walker. Frenchman, by Mr. Charlton. Clown, by Mr. Parker. Scaramouch, by Mr. Walker. Columbine, by Mrs. Parker.

Tickets to be had of Mr. *William Ruſſell*, at his ſtore next door to the Poſt Office, and at the door of the Theatre.

The doors to be opened at ſix, and the play to begin at ſeven o'clock preciſely.

BOXES 7s. 6d. PIT 5s. GALLERY 3s. 9d.

Vivant Rex & Regina.

N. B. No perſon whatever can be admitted behind the ſcenes.

REPORT *of the Committee appointed to examine into the ſtate of the Treaſury, and agreed to by the Houſe.*

THE committee appointed to examine into the ſtate of the funds ariſing from the ſeveral duties and taxes impoſed and appropriated to the redemption of the Treaſury notes, as alſo to ſtate an account of the money due from the late Treaſurer's eſtate, and the arrears due from the ſeveral collectors of the taxes, have had the ſame under their conſideration, and agreed upon the following report:

Your committee find that the ſeveral grants made by the General Aſſembly of this colony for the ſupport of the late war, and other neceſſary purpoſes of government, from the year 1754 to 1762 incluſive, amount to *L.* 539,962-10.

That of the Treaſury notes emitted, purſuant to the ſeveral acts of Aſſembly, there had been burnt, prior to the meeting of this ſeſſion, the ſum of *L.* 369,542-13-11, ſo that there then remained in circulation the ſum of *L.* 170,419-16-1.

It appears to your committee that the debt due from the eſtate of the late Treaſurer, for the ſeveral taxes received by him, including intereſt to the 10th of next month, amounts to *L.* 109,335-9-2. It likewiſe appears to them that the arrears due from the ſeveral collectors are as follow, that is, from different ſheriffs, for the land and poll tax, and the tax on wheel carriages, the ſum of *L.* 55,749-11-11; from the inſpectors, for the duty of 2s. per hhd. on tobacco, the ſum of *L.* 2911-14; and from the county court clerks, for the tax on writs and ordinary licenſes, the ſum of *L.* 1490-4-4. Your committee have this day burnt ſundry old Treaſury notes, to the amount of *L.* 638-14, and have ſtated an account of theſe ſeveral matters; by which it will appear that, if the different ſums above mentioned were paid into the Treaſury, there would remain due from the publick, excluſive of the Treaſurer's commiſſions, the ſum of *L.* 294-2-8, and no more.

Your committee beg leave to obſerve that in the foregoing eſtimate they have not valued the country upon the additional duty of ſlaves, which was likewiſe appropriated to the redemption of the Treaſury notes, as that article was very inconſiderable the laſt, and probably will be leſs in future years; neither have they taken into the account ſuch Treaſury notes as may have been loſt and deſtroyed, which they believe will be found to be very conſiderable.

Your committee, upon examining the different balances due from ſeveral of the collectors, are apprehenſive that ſome of them will be loſt, but to what amount they cannot determine; though they are humbly of opinion that if the duty on tobacco, the taxes on carriages, writs, and ordinary licenſes, are continued for two years longer, they will be abundantly ſufficient to make good every deficiency.

It appears to your committee that, of the balance formerly reported due to the publick account from the late Treaſurer, his adminiſtrators have paid the ſum of *L.* 4987-4-4, and that there ſtill remains due to that fund, including intereſt to this time, the balance of *L.* 287-13-8.

Your committee, in obedience to the order of the Houſe, have alſo examined the Treaſurer's accounts to the firſt inſtant; and, having compared them with his vouchers, find that they are properly and juſtly ſtated: That there was then in his hands the balance of *L.* 671-8-7, received for taxes, of which we have burnt the before mentioned ſum of *L.* 638-14; and there is due to the publick account the balance of *L.* 147-7-4, which ſeveral balances the Treaſurer produced to us, and they ſtill remain to be accounted for at a future day.

Dr. The colony of *Virginia*, for redemption of Treaſury notes.

					Cr.		
To the ſeveral grants from 1754 to 1762 incluſive,	*L.*	539962	10	0	By ſundry notes burnt before the 1ſt of *April* 1767, as by the committee's report,	*L.* 326191	18 2
					By do. that day,	2225	3 0
					By do. ſince,	41135	12 9
					By balance now in circulation,	170419	16 1
						L. 539962	10 0
To balance,	*L.*	170419	16	1	By the late Treaſurer's debt, including intereſt to *May* next,	*L.* 109335	9 2
					By arrears due from the ſeveral collectors for land and poll tax, and tax on wheel carriages,	55749	11 11
					By do. due from the inſpectors,	2911	14 0
					By do. from county court clerks,	1490	4 4
					April 6, 1768. By notes burnt by the committee,	638	14 0
					Balance,	294	2 8
To balance,	*L.*	294	2	8		*L.* 170419	16 1

*** The Country Parſon deſires that all his Subſcription Papers may be immediately ſent to the Poſt Office, free of Poſtage, his Life and Adventures being in great Forwardneſs for the Preſs.

Advertiſements.

ANY perſon in the quality of a ſervant, deſirous of going to *England*, may have his paſſage paid for his attendance on a Gentleman during the voyage. Inquire of the Printer.

NORFOLK, *April* 9, 1768.

AS little regard has been paid to our advertiſement of the 21ſt of *September* 1767, requeſting all perſons indebted to the eſtate of the late Col. *Robert Tucker*, deceaſed, to make immediate payment, we once more give this publick notice that all accounts that are unpaid after the enſuing *April* General Court will be put into the hands of attornies, without diſtinction of perſons; the rigorous methods purſued by the creditors having put it altogether out of our power to afford any longer indulgence, as the eſtate is now liable to be taken in execution on judgments already obtained. All payments made to Mr. *Thomas Newton*, jun. or Mr. *James Taylor*, will be allowed, who will attend in *Williamſburg* during the Court.

THOMAS NEWTON, ſen.
JOHN TAYLOR.

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 13, 1768.

THE truſtees of *Whaley's* FREE SCHOOL having been pleaſed to appoint the ſubſcriber to ſucceed the late maſter, Mr. *Jacob Bruce*, who has reſigned, gives this publick notice that the ſaid ſchool will be opened on *Monday* next, and conſtant attendance given, by

1 WILLIAM ROSE.

Nanſemond, March 28, 1768.

I INTEND to leave the colony directly after the *April* General Court.

WILLIAM HAMILTON.

WANTED, one or two

Journeymen Tailors,

that underſtand the buſineſs well. Such will meet with good encouragement by applying to the ſubſcriber, in *Blandford*.

2‖ ANDREW HAMILTON.

YORK Town, *April* 10, 1768.

JUST imported from ST. CHRISTOPHER'S in the ſloop *Fanny*, Capt. *Robinſon*, and to be ſold by *James Phipps*, very reaſonable, for caſh only, beſt *Weſt India* RUM; alſo a ſmall aſſortment of dry GOODS, which he will diſpoſe of for grain. ‖

PETERSBURG, *April* 10, 1768.

THE ſubſcriber intending for *Britain* the enſuing fall, takes this *early* opportunity to make it known to his ſeveral cuſtomers, that he deſires they will not fail to be punctual in the diſcharge of their reſpective ſums due to him; and where the general run of diſappointments will diſenable them to comply with this requeſt, they muſt be *ready* to give bond, with approved ſecurity, if they expect to be treated with any favour or indulgence.——Thoſe likewiſe that are indebted to *Glover* and *Bill*, of *Briſtol*, are deſired to make immediate remittances, or to ſettle and make payment to their agent,

2 ROBERT DEAN.

N. B. He has ſome *European* goods, *lately* imported, which he would be glad to part with, on very *eaſy* terms to the purchaſer.

NORFOLK, *April* 6, 1768.

A SMALL ſheeted box, marked ID, and a caſk of nails marked IM in a diamond, with a D at the bottom of the diamond, imported from *Glaſgow* ſome time ago, was ſent from *James* river to the care of the ſubſcriber, without ſaying who they were for. Thoſe whoſe property they are may have them on paying the expenſe of advertiſing.

ARCHIBALD WHITE.

THIS is to requeſt the favour of all my creditors to meet me at the brick houſe of Mr. *Gabriel Maupin*, in *Williamſburg*, the ſecond day of next month, as I intend to execute a deed of truſt to ſome Gentlemen, approved by my creditors, to veſt my eſtate in, the profits of which are to be applied to the payment of my debts, in proportion to the ſeveral demands of each creditor, and to obtain from them their letter of licenſe. Thoſe few of my creditors who have not been applied to by letter, or otherwiſe, I hope will attend, or ſend ſome perſon authorized to act for them. PHILIP JOHNSON.

WHEREAS I was prevented by ſickneſs from attending the ſale of my land advertiſed in the Gazette of the 3d of *March* laſt, I hereby inform the publick that on *Monday* the 2d of *May* next (if fair, otherwiſe next fair day) I ſhall attend on the premiſes in order to diſpoſe of the ſaid land, agreeable to terms mentioned in my former advertiſement.

2‖ THOMAS PINCKARD.

ISAAC, an *Indian* ſlave, aged about 40 years, run away from my plantation on *George's* creek, in *Buckingham*, laſt *Eaſter* was twelve months. He was born and lived many years on the BROOK of CHICKAHOMINY, and has ſome connexions in *Goochland*, where he may probably be at preſent. He wore long curled hair before his elopement, but his countenance and diſpoſition are altogether *Indian*. His height is about 5 feet 8 inches. He is outlawed. I will give FORTY SHILLINGS to whoever will bring him to me.

ROBERT BOLLING, jun.

STOLEN from my paſture in *King* and *Queen*, the 2d of *February* laſt, a ſorrel horſe, near 14 hands high, with a blaze and ſtreak in his face, which reaches almoſt down to his noſtrils, a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, part of one hoof and the hair of both his hind footlocks white, paces naturally, well, and faſt, 12 years old this ſpring, and branded on the near buttock FG. Whoever brings the ſaid horſe to me ſhall have 20 s. reward; or, if brought a great diſtance, more.

FRANCIS GAINES.

£. 3 Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber in *Auguſta*, the latter end of laſt *October*, a convict ſervant man named EDMUND COOPER, a ſtout likely well ſet fellow, with ſhort black hair, fat full faced, black eyes, middling round ſhouldered, of a bold froward countenance, and about 40 years of age, has a quite polite tongue, and is well inſtructed in learning and law; had on when he went away a ſteel collar, an old fur hat, brown jacket, a pair of trouſers with breeches under them, and old ſhoes and ſtockings. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

2‖ JAMES LAIRD.

KING's CREEK, *April* 5, 1768.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, on *Tueſday* the 29th of laſt month, out of Mr. *Anthony Hay's* paſture in *Williamſburg*, a half blooded bay horſe, 5 years old this ſpring, about 14 hands high, with a roached mane and bob tail, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, has a ſwelling on the left ſide of his head joining his neck, trots and gallops, one of his hind feet white as high as the footlock, and branded on the near ſhoulder IB. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe, and delivers him me, ſhall have 15 s. reward; and if ſtolen, on conviction of the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, a further reward of 3 l. will be given, by

JAMES BURWELL.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber in *York* county, the 30th of laſt month, a likely ſorrel filly, 2 years old laſt ſpring, with a blaze down her face, a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, her near hind leg white half way up her knee, and the reſt of her feet white up to the footlocks, but not branded. Whoever delivers her to me ſhall receive 20 s. reward.

2‖ COLE DIGGES, ſen.

THERE is at the ſubſcriber's plantation, in *Buckingham*, a black ſteer, with two cropped ears, and an overkeel in each. He is poſted, and appraiſed to 2 l.

ROBERT BOLLING, jun.

Taken up, in *Cheſterfield*, a bay mare, about 13 hands high, with a hanging mane and ſprig tail, part of her right eyelid off, a ſmall ſlit in her left ear, very much ſway backed, and branded on the near buttock RB; poſted, and appraiſed to 3 l. ‖ JOHN SHORTT.

Taken up, in *Prince William*, a young mare, of a ruſty iron gray colour, her off hind foot white, but neither dockt nor branded; poſted, and appraiſed to 45 s.

JOHN NORTHCUTT.

Taken up, in *Prince William*, a black mare colt, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, but neither dockt nor branded; poſted, and appraiſed to 5 l.

GEORGE CALVERT.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Major *Philip Watſon*, deceaſed, are to take notice that if payment is not made before the 1ſt of *May* next ſuits will be then commenced, without reſpect to perſons, by

2 The ADMINISTRATORS.

Juſt imported from London, *in the* Matty, *Capt.* Fox, *and to be ſold on very reaſonable terms, for ready money,*

A CHOICE aſſortment of JEWELLERY, PLATE, TOYS, and fine CUTLERY. There are ſome fine viſual SPECTACLES, fit for all ages. JAMES CRAIG.

Richmond, April 1, 1768.

I SHALL leave the colony immediately. MARY JOHNSTON.

Williamſburg, March 7, 1768.

INTENDS for ENGLAND immediately, and to return in a few months,

JAMES STEVENSON.

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 7, 1768.

AS I intend for *Great Britain* as ſoon as I can ſettle my affairs, I therefore deſire thoſe indebted to me twelve months or upwards to diſcharge their accounts by the firſt of JUNE, and thoſe of a ſhorter date by the firſt of SEPTEMBER, after which times they may expect no indulgence.

2 JAMES ANDERSON.

NORFOLK, *April* 6, 1768.

THE ſubſcriber ſome time ago received from a veſſel down JAMES river, *Chriſtopher Devers* maſter, a BUNDLE, covered with yellow canvaſs, containing one piece of *Manchester* check, two pieces of ſtriped holland, 12 pair of womens thread hoſe, 8 half pieces of riband, and a ſmall parcel of beads. The owner is requeſted to give orders how it is to be diſpoſed of. WILLIAM M'CAA.

BLANDFORD, *March* 29, 1768.

THE partnerſhip of *Gordon, Ramſay*, and Co. being now expired, they deſire all thoſe indebted to them to be ſpeedy in making payment; thoſe whoſe accounts are open, and above twelve months ſtanding, if not convenient to pay off, are deſired to give bond before the firſt of JUNE, and indulgence will be given, otherwiſe they may depend on being ſued, without further notice. Thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid company are deſired to apply for payment.

We have for ſale about 1000 l. ſterling of *European* GOODS, pretty well aſſorted, which we will ſell at a moderate advance, and long credit; if not ſold at private ſale before the 25th of *April* next they will then be ſold to the higheſt bidders in lots, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers, on twelve months credit.

GORDON & RAMSAY.

N. B. We have for ſale a few pipes and hogſheads of *Madeira* WINE, imported laſt ſummer. G. & R.

THE ſubſcriber intends to open STORE in *Blandford* this ſpring, on account of himſelf and company.

PATRICK RAMSAY.

To be SOLD, *on* Wedneſday *the* 11*th of* May *(if fair, otherwiſe next fair day) at* Poplar Neck, *in* Caroline *county, a quarter belonging to the eſtate of Colonel* John Corbin, *deceaſed,*

All the perſonal eſtate

of the late Mrs. *Lettice Corbin*, deceaſed, conſiſting of a neat poſt chariot, with ſix horſes and harneſs; alſo a great variety of neat houſehold and kitchen furniture, and a large ſtock of cattle, hogs, ſheep, and horſes. Credit will be allowed for all ſums above 40 s. until the 25th of *April* 1769, the purchaſers giving bond and ſecurity to

5 JOHN TURBERVILLE, Adminiſtrator.

To be SOLD,

SIX LOTS of LAND, in the town of *Nixonton*, whereon is a large dwelling-houſe, a new large kitchen, a warehouſe and wharf, ſtorehouſe, garden, and ſeveral convenient out-houſes, beautifully ſituated on *Little* river, in the province of *North Carolina*. For terms apply to Mr. *Thomas Jack*, merchant at *Nixonton*, or to the ſubſcriber in *Nanſemond*. Tf LEMUEL RIDDICK.

N. B. Long credit will be allowed.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, on* Wedneſday *the* 20*th of this month, at the dwelling-houſe of the late Capt.* Thomas Reynolds, *in* York,

ALL the houſehold and kitchen furniture, and 10 valuable SLAVES, among which are a good cook wench, and 3 men uſed to go by water. The purchaſers to have twelve months credit for all ſums above 40 s. on giving bond and approved ſecurity to 2 The EXECUTORS.

N. B. The death of Mrs. *Reynolds* makes it neceſſary to call on thoſe who borrowed money of Capt. *Reynolds's* eſtate immediately to diſcharge their bonds.

WILLIAM ELLIOT,

HEREBY acquaints the publick that he has opened TAVERN in the houſe formerly occupied by Mr. *Chowning*; where all Gentlemen who ſhall pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom may depend upon good accommodation for themſelves, ſervants, and horſes, and the beſt entertainment.

Williamſburg, April 7, 1768.

To be SOLD *at publick ſale, on* Saturday *the* 30*th of this inſtant, on the premiſes,*

THE houſes and five lots at *Weſt Point*, whereon I now live, and keep publick houſe and ferry, with all convenient out-houſes. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the ſame before the day of ſale may know the terms by applying to me, or to Mr. *William Smith* at the *Brick Houſe*. Twelve months credit will be allowed, or longer, as can be agreed on that day, on giving bond and good ſecurity to

‖ HENRY COBBETT.

N. B. I intend to leave the colony ſome time next fall.

Taken up, in *Louiſa*, a ſmall bay horſe, with a long mane and ſwitch tail, and branded on the near buttock RS; poſted, and appraiſed to 3 l.

‖ WILLIAM BIGGER.

Taken up, in *Amelia*, a bay mare, with a ſtar in her forehead, about 13 hands high, and branded on the near buttock H; poſted, and appraiſed to 4 l.

LYDDAL BACON.

Taken up, in *Albemarle*, a yellow coloured heifer, three years old laſt ſpring, marked with a crop in the right ear, and a crop and hole in the left; poſted, and appraiſed to 35 s. ‖ GIDEON CARR.

Taken up, in *Cumberland*, a ſmall dark bay horſe, has ſome ſaddle ſpots, had a ſmall bell on, and branded on the near buttock ·· poſted, and appraiſed to 50 s.

FRANCIS CHARIDOIN.

Taken up, in *Cumberland*, a bay horſe, about 4 feet 7 or 8 inches high, with a ſtar in his forehead, a hanging mane and ſprig tail, ſome ſaddle ſpots, his left hind foot white, and branded on the near ſhoulder IR, with a heart between the letters; poſted, and appraiſed to 7 l.

THOMAS HATCHER.

Taken up, in *Amelia*, a dark gray mare, and a bay colt, the mare 14 hands high, about 3 or 4 years old, and branded on the off buttock reſembling a blotched D; poſted and appraiſed, the mare to 8 l. and the colt to 20 s.

JOHN WINN.

KING WILLIAM, *March* 23, 1768.

Taken up, a dark ſorrel horſe,
That for his age ſeems ſomething the worſe,
He hath no brand for to be ſeen,
If branded he hath ever been.
The end is cut off of his left ear,
And is about 4 feet 6 inches clear.
He hath been appraiſed to five pounds,
The owner may have him for five half crowns.

AMBROSE LIPSCOMB, Jun.

IT is deſired that the officers who are accountable to the late Lieutenant Governour FAUQUIER will be pleaſed to pay what they were anſwerable to him for, until the 3d of *March* incluſive, at the approaching General Court, that his executors may be enabled to complete the ſettlement of his affairs with the expedition they wiſh.

WILLIAM NELSON.
ROBERT CARTER.
MARCH 31, 1768. PEYTON RANDOLPH.
GEORGE WYTHE.

SURRY, *March* 16, 1768.

I INTEND to leave the colony ſoon.

JOHN KERR.

PRINCE GEORGE, *March* 28, 1768.

STRAYED or STOLEN from my plantation, on *Mayo* creek, *Orange* county, *North Carolina*, about the 1st of *April* last, a handsome blooded chestnut sorrel filly, two years old last spring, full 14 hands high, with a star in her forehead, a snip on her nose, one hind foot white above the footlock, but neither dockt nor branded. Whoever delivers her at the said plantation, or to me, shall receive a reward of 5l. and as she is supposed to be stolen, 10l. on conviction of the thief.

JOHN BAIRD.

To be SOLD *at the late dwelling-house of the Reverend Mr. Commissary* Robinson, *deceased, in* King *and* Queen *county, on* Thursday *the* 14*th of* April *next (if fair, otherwise next fair day)*

All his personal estate,

consisting of plate, kitchen and household furniture (amongst which are several good beds, mohogany chairs and tables, china, &c.) a valuable library of books, a pole chair, some good horses, stocks of cattle, sheep, and hogs. Credit will be allowed to those that purchase above the value of 30s. until the 1st day of *December* next, on giving bond and approved security to

RICHARD CORBIN,
CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON, } Administrators.

N. B. At the same time several valuable house servants and carpenters will be hired out. 2

THIS is to give notice that the executors of Colonel *Charles Carter*, deceased, will attend at Mr. *Anthony Hay's*, in *Williamsburg*, from the 1st until the 6th day of *May* next, to receive the payments then due upon bond from the several purchasers of slaves sold by them on the 9th day of *November* 1767, at *Rocky Ridge*, in *Chesterfield* county. And the executors further desire those Gentlemen, to whom any of the bonds then taken were paid, to attend there also, if they find it needful, that the executors may be discharged for their value; for as it is their duty to settle the testator's accounts, and satisfy his creditors, as soon as possible, they will not only expect but insist upon a punctuality, as well in the first as last payments, otherwise the bonds will be immediately put into the hands of a diligent attorney. 6

Just imported, and to be sold by the subscriber in York *town,*

A QUANTITY of brown human hair, and brown and black horse hair. Peruke-makers may be supplied with so small a quantity as one pound, of any particular colour they may call for. ALEX. MAITLAND.

N. B. All persons indebted to me are desired to be speedy in their payments, in order the better to enable me to discharge my just debts. A. M.

To be SOLD *before Mr.* ANTHONY HAY'S *door, in* Williamsburg, *on* Tuesday *the* 3*d of* May,

TWenty five fine young *Virginia* born

SLAVES,

for ready money.

4 WILL. CHURCHILL.

NORFOLK, *March* 24, 1768.

THE subscriber purposes (and hopes to meet with proper encouragement, as he intends following a regular and fixed rule in all his transactions) to dispose of, on commission, all kinds of goods and merchandise, at private and publick sale, for cash or credit; the commissions very reasonable, let the sum total of a sale be never so small, not to exceed 3 per cent. the owners of the goods giving in writing their instructions, which shall be punctually adhered to; if ordered to be sold for cash their money ready, and accounts to settle, in two days from the conclusion of the sale; and if for credit, bonds and notes ready to deliver up in three days, and great care no bad debts are made. Goods wanted to be conveyed from one port to another by way of *Norfolk* will be received at convenient wharfs and warehouses from the vessels into the warehouse by cranes, and back into the vessels in the same order. Letters with goods shall be duly answered, and one sent with them, making the storage and trouble very moderate. Advice from any quarter, with the premium lodged, policies of ensurance shall be made out and registered, and the same regard paid to the interest of the assured as if he was present himself. As I intend transacting every thing I shall be employed in conformable to instructions, and with the utmost punctuality, and at the same time use my endeavours to remove many inconveniences traders up the country, in *Maryland*, and elsewhere, labour under, I hope to meet with their approbation, and shall want no conveniences for storing any kind of merchandise, &c.

WILLIAM M'CAA.

N. B. I keep a chest purposely to put goods sold in until the conclusion of the sale, and hope I shall give no offence to any purchasers, as by this necessary precaution I shall be enabled to comply with the above, which it is my fixed resolution not to break. W. M'CAA.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 24, 1768.

AS I intend to leave the colony, for a few months, some time this summer, I think it necessary to acquaint the publick that my business of CHAIRMAKING, in all its branches, will be carried on at my shop as usual; where those Gentlemen who please to favour me with their custom may depend on having their work done on the most reasonable terms, expeditiously, and warranted to be good.——I request the favour of all persons indebted to me to pay off their accounts in *April* General Court, and those who have bespoke Riding Chairs of me to apply for them by that time.——I have for sale all sorts of materials for Chair and Harness making, for cash only.——I expect, in a short time, to be able to furnish Gentlemen with four-wheel carriages of my own make, of any sort, and hope to meet with encouragement.——I generally have Riding Chairs by me, which I will sell very cheap, for ready money, or bills of exchange. CHARLES TALIAFERRO.

To be SOLD *by the* SUBSCRIBER, *in* Fredericksburg,

GENUINE

MADEIRA WINE,

of the best *New York* quality, by the pipe, hogshead, or quarter cask, on the following terms, for ready money, or good bills of exchange, *viz.*

	L. 33-10	sterling per pipe.
	18	do. per hhd.
	9-1	do. per qr. cask.
Or on twelve months credit, - - -	38	do. per pipe.
	20	do. per hhd.
	11	do. per qr. cask.

which is as cheap as can be afforded.

I have also extraordinary good RUM, SUGAR, and MOLOSSES, to sell, for cash or wheat, on reasonable terms; also a parcel of good coarse white LINENS, and STATIONARY, to jump off. 8 ROGER DIXON.

To be SOLD, *at private sale,*

SIX thousand five hundred acres of Land, in *Charles City* county, pleasantly situated on *James* river; four acres of land, with a water grist mill, on *Moyser's* creek, in the same county; and 2000 acres of land in *Halifax* county. They will be sold altogether or in lots, as may best suit the purchasers. These lands were the estate of Mr. *William Kennon*, and are conveyed to us (with others his trustees) for the benefit of his creditors. As the sale of these lands has been before advertised, but not effected, it may not be improper to assure the publick that an absolute disposal of them is now intended, and that we shall at all times be ready to receive proposals for the whole or any part thereof. Mr. *John Christian*, who lives thereon, will show the lands in *Charles City*.

RICHARD RANDOLPH.
Tf JAMES BELSCHES.
JERMAN BAKER.

As the time limited for Mr. *Kennon's* creditors to accede to the deed of trust made to us expires on the 13th of *March* next, it may not be amiss to desire their attention to that circumstance.

To be SOLD *to the highest bidder, before Mr.* Hay's *door, in* Williamsburg, *on* Monday *the 2d day of* May *next,*

THE VALUABLE PLANTATION at *Capahosick* ferry, *York* county, containing about thirteen hundred acres, so well known, and so particularly described for its many advantages in a former advertisement. The time of payment to be made agreeable to the Hon. *William Nelson*, Esq; who will make it easy to the purchaser.

10 FRANCIS WILLIS.

MY HORSE

MERRY TOM

is in high perfection, stands at my house, and covers mares at a guinea the leap, or three guineas the season. A large discount for ready money. After the beginning of *August* he covers at 20s. a leap. I have provided plenty of provender for the mares that are to stay with the horse before grass comes, and they may depend they shall be duly fed for 2s. 6d. a week.

JOHN BAIRD.

Prince George, March 28, 1768.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

FOR disposing of 146 LOTS of LAND, in the town of *Hanover*, yet remaining unsold. The least valuable of the lots, according to the prices of those most remote from the river, which have been sold, not being less than 20l. which is far below what was given for several near the river.

	Lots.	Val.	Rents.
Inspection at *Page's*, five lots, at 12 years purchase,		L. 840	L. 70
Do. at *Crutchfield's*, six lots, at do. - - -		720	60
		L. 1560	130
Lots unimproved, each half an acre, at 20l.	135	2700	
		L. 4260	130
137 Prizes, - - - - -	137		
263 Blanks.			
400 tickets, at 10l. each, - - - - -		L. 4000	

The said lottery will be drawn at Mr. ANTHONY HAY'S, in *Williamsburg*, on the 4th *Thursday* in *April*, 1768

Those who do not pay for their tickets on the day of drawing may give bond, to carry interest from that time.

Robert Carter Nicholas, George Wythe, Thomas Everard, John Thompson, and *Jerman Baker*, Esquires, managers, or any three of whom tickets may be had, and of the subscriber.

Tf MANN PAGE.

To be SOLD, *on twelve months credit,*

ABOUT 20,000 acres of LAND, in *Amherst* county, to which an indisputable title will be made, and laid off in lots as may best suit the purchasers. Apply to Col. *William Cabell* (who is Attorney for the executors of *Philip Grymes*, Esq; deceased, and lives in *Amherst* county) or to

Tf LUNSFORD LOMAX, Jun.

A SCHEME,

For disposing of, by way of LOTTERY, *the* LAND *and* TENEMENTS *under mentioned, being the entire towns of* Rocky Ridge *and* Shockoe, *lying at the Falls of* James *river, and the land thereunto adjoining.*

THE advantageous situation of this estate is too well known to require a particular description, though it may be necessary to inform the publick that the obstructions through the Falls, and in other parts of the river above, will shortly be removed, and the river made navigable to the said towns: The navigation will thereby be extended, and made both safe and easy for upwards of two hundred miles above the said Falls, and a communication opened to the western frontier of the middle colonies, whereby there will not be more than sixty or seventy miles portage from *James* river to the *Ohio*; so that the immense treasure of that valuable country must necessarily be brought to market to one or other of the abovesaid towns, which will occasionally raise the rents, and enhance the value, of the lands and tenements under mentioned, beyond the powers of conception.

	Lots.	Value.	Rents.
A double forge, a mill, with two acres and a half of land adjoining, the use of the landing, the canal, with ten feet on each side, and 2000 acres of back land, the furthest part of which is not more than five miles from the forge, - - - - -		L. 8000	
Inspection at *Rocky Ridge*, at 12 years purchase, - - - - -		780	L. 65
James Lyle, his tenement, at do. - - - - -		540	45
Archibald Buchanan, at do. - - - - -		540	45
Alexander Stewart, at do. - - - - -		510	42 10
Elizabeth Todd, at do. - - - - -		480	40
Robert Gordon, at do. - - - - -		90	7 10
Joseph Hopkins, at do. - - - - -		60	5
John Shackelton, at do. - - - - -		36	3
James Gunn, formerly rented to *Thomas Yuille*, - - - - -		540	45
Ferry on the south side, at 20 years purchase, with half an acre of land on the bank, -		2000	100
A fishery on the south side, at 20 years do. - - - - -		600	30
Number of improved lots, - - - - -	12	L. 14,176	L. 428
Lots unimproved, each half an acre, to be laid off in a town convenient to the river, with publick landings, at 25l. each, - - - - -	300	7500	
The amount of lots on the south side of *James* river, in *Chesterfield* county, - - - -	312	L. 21,676	L. 428
Shockoe inspection, at 12 years purchase, - - - - -		L. 780	L. 65
Byrd's do. at do. - - - - -		780	65
Watson's, at do. - - - - -		720	60
James Buchanan, at do. - - - - -		720	60
Patrick Coutts, at do. - - - - -		420	35
George Ellis, at do. - - - - -		120	10
James M'Dowell, at do. - - - - -		480	40
David Ross, at do. - - - - -		480	40
Thomas Youngbusband, at do. - - - - -		540	45
James Rozer, at do. - - - - -		60	5
James Howling, at do. - - - - -		60	5
John M'Keind, at do. - - - - -		144	12
M'Pherson & Mennies, at do. - - - - -		420	35
James Daley, at do. - - - - -		36	3
Lewis Warwick, at do. - - - - -		60	5
Ferry, at 20 years do. - - - - -		2000	100
Fishery, at 20 years do. - - - - -		2000	100
Number of improved lots, - - - - -	17	L. 9820	L. 685
10,000 acres of land, to be laid off in lots of 100 acres each, valued at 30s. per acre, -	100	15,000	
10 islands, on some of which are very valuable fisheries, - - - - -	10	300	
Lots unimproved, valued at 25l. each, - - - - -	400	10,000	
The amount of lots on the north side of *James* river, - - - - -	527	L. 35,120	L. 685
The amount of lots on the south side of do. as above, - - - - -	312	21,676	428
839 Prizes. - - - - -	839	L. 56,796	L. 1113
9161 Blanks.			
10,000 Tickets, at 5l. each, - - - - -		L. 50,000	

The said lottery will be drawn at SHOCKOE'S in *June* 1768, under the management and direction of the Hon. PRESLEY THORNTON, Esq; PEYTON RANDOLPH, JOHN PAGE, CHARLES CARTER, and CHARLES TURNBULL, Esquires, trustees for the same, who will execute conveyances for the prizes drawn by the fortunate adventurers in this lottery. Tickets to be had of the trustees, also of Col. ARCHIBALD CARY, JOHN WAYLES, and the subscriber.

W. BYRD.

ALL Persons may be supplied with this PAPER at 12*s.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inserted in it for 3*s.* the first Week, and 2*s.* each Week after. —— *,* All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition.